

a committee to wait upon the President and advise him that Congress is in session and ready to receive any message he may have to convey.

Senator Lodge decided to tempt the Democratic side by offering the armed ship bill the defeat of which at the last session of Congress would have been the sudden demand that the rules be amended. Senator Thomas made the point promptly that no Congress was in session at this time, simply the Senate, and a fresh controversy was started.

A precedent was found to show that the late Senator Frye had introduced a bill to incorporate the American "navy" under exactly similar circumstances, and it had been received, and Vice-President Marshall sustained the point of Senator Thomas, and the suggestion that, much as the Vice-President might wish to have the rules changed, the custom had been followed for fifty years of not treating the Senate as a business in the Senate while the House was not in session at the same time.

"I would like to have the chair point out," said Senator Lodge, "anything in the Constitution that prevents the consideration of legislative business. The President has the right to convene both Houses or either House in extraordinary session."

"If the House is convened it could only be for legislative purposes. That is the only way it can be convened. It can legislate, why not the Senate?" "But the Senate is not convened for legislative purposes," said the Vice-President, "that your bill is sent to the committee, is reported and passed by the Senate, what then?"

"It would be the action of the House," calmly replied Mr. Lodge.

Adjournment Is Taken.

Senator Lodge interposed at this point the suggestion that everything be realized that the Senate was at work trying to revise the rules and that they also knew that until the revision was accomplished not much business of any kind could be transacted.

Senator Walsh dipped into the precedents without finding the one by Senator Frye, and concluded that the Senate could not legislate when meeting alone.

The end of this controversy was that the Senate took an adjournment to permit the two Houses to settle on a method of revising the rules and the procedure of the Senate. Mr. Lodge's bill lay upon the table.

The spirit of the brief debate showed the determination with which a majority of the Senate were proceeding with the plan to change the rules and end filibustering. For the first time since the said: "The purpose of the part of some of us, not from a partisan standpoint, but from the interest of the transaction of public business, is to get the Senate to do what we can. It has been demonstrated many times that whatever else we may be able to do we cannot vote on a pending measure in the Senate. It is a serious matter. Some of us think we should remain until December if necessary that the country may learn whether in addition to the inability of the Senate to do its own business it is too feeble to amend our own rules."

WILSON ASSURED HE CAN ARM SHIPS

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of some definite step by the President. It was said at the White House early this morning that as the President had made a statement on the subject of the armed ship bill, the matter would be discussed at the Cabinet meeting and that an announcement would probably be made later. As the time for the meeting approached it was learned that the President had called it off in order that he might attend the luncheon of the Democratic National Committee at the White House.

Hope of action was revived after the luncheon when the President went to the State and Navy Departments for the conferences concerning the armed ship issue. There was something dramatic about these visits, owing to the high tension over the crisis, and the fact that the President had called it off in order that he might attend the luncheon of the Democratic National Committee at the White House.

The net result of the day's proceedings was that the President had decided to think things over. He is in a position now to either sign the bill with legal justification or can refuse to sign it and claim that the law is easily back. In either case he can easily justify his actions, it was said on the best authority.

Attorney-General's Stand.

There is much speculation as to just where Attorney-General Gregory stands on the legal question involved. The Attorney-General said yesterday he had not even read the bill, and that he had little opportunity of reaching the legal aspects of the case. It is regarded as certain that legal justification can be found for whatever position the President desires to pursue.

The President in a matter of this nature will probably rely mainly upon Secretary Lansing, and it is probable that he will take the position that the law is valid and that he will sign it.

There has been some talk about the President desiring to defer action until the country has been generally heard from on the subject. It is probable that he will take the position that the law is valid and that he will sign it.

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EXTRA SESSION CALL FOR UNEXPECTED

Washington Believes President Will Summon Congress for Summer.

ADMINISTRATION HELD UP

Money Must Be Voted for the Army, Pensions and Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An extra session of Congress not later than June now generally is conceded among officials here to be assured. Although President Wilson has not given any definite indication that he finally has abandoned his hope that an extra session may be avoided, there is an almost unanimous sentiment among Senators, Representatives and officials of the executive department that it must be called.

They declare that even if the international situation does not demand it, Congress must come back to complete its legislative program and fill up gaps in the Government's financial scheme caused by failure of some of the more important appropriation measures.

So certain are many members of Congress on the point that they are expected to call only on the probable date of the session. The general expectation among them, said to be based on word passed off by officials, is that the session will be called in May or June.

It was said that the end of May or June will be selected as the time for the convening of the new Congress.

It was also said that the President had sent word to the Capitol that an extra session would begin about June 1 gained wide credence among members of the House to-day. So much credence was put in it that many Representatives, waiting here to be on hand if a call were issued immediately, began to pack up and prepare to depart for home.

The House gossip during the day covered a wide range, however, and there were Representatives who still insisted to-day that the President had no intention of calling an extra session.

Preparation in Danger.

How the War Department can continue at all with its preparation plans is, in fact, a problem for which officials generally believe an extra session offers the only practicable solution. There have been rumors in Congress that some special arrangement might be made by Treasury officials to avoid calling Congress by an emergency allotment of funds to the army establishment under Executive authority, but so far as has been revealed nothing of the sort has taken effect.

For instance, the \$62,000,000 to have been provided in the general deficiency bill departments and bureaus all along the line will suffer. Here, too, however, the War Department will be helped for it had counted on \$18,000,000 from the measure, a large part of it to have gone to pay debts incurred in purchasing equipment for the National Guard while it was on order.

Another measure that lost out in the race against time at the end of the session was the \$13,480,000 Military Academy bill, carrying the Military Academy into the West Point establishment during the coming fiscal year. Chairman DeLoach of the House Military Committee declared yesterday that the Congress had called back the academy will have to close its doors on July 1.

Supply Bills Held Up.

In all five big supply bills failed, carrying a total of \$100,000,000. The Administration also considered it almost imperative to pass several general legislative measures before the session closed. The bill for the shipping and Federal Reserve laws, the supplemental legislation to reinforce the Adams law, conservation measures, the bill for the permit conditions for foreign selling and that to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission. Most of these were enumerated in the President's message to Congress, the head of "most necessary legislation."

The Post Office Department will have to cancel its plans for extra carriers to be added to the regular force, and the necessary for efficient mail transportation. The Interior Department cannot move into its new building because it has no money to purchase equipment and furniture. The Commerce Department cannot put out the new coast charts planned by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for naval and merchant vessels.

The War Department will have to make an emergency arrangement if its Bureau of Engraving and Printing is to be kept supplied with the paper and the necessary for printing paper money and postage stamps.

Pensions Also Cut Off.

In addition 200,000 army pensioners will have their payments cut off July 1 unless Congress meets again and provides for them. Neither is there any provision for taking care of the \$647,000 which the Government owes to the regular army officers and men. An item of \$250,000 for support of soldiers' homes was another that died with the session. The bill to provide for the country will have to run on credit after June.

The lesser army items held up included the bill for the construction of buildings for aviation stations and provision for 108 additional ordnance officers.

SHIP SALE HELD UP.

U. S. Breaker Refuses to Let Ice

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In line with its policy of preventing American shipping from being further depleted the Shipping Board, acting under the new law, has refused to allow the sale of 800 ton ice breaker in use on the great lakes to be purchased by Russia for use at Archangel unless Russia agrees to have the ship a cargo carrier of equal capacity.

Russia was anxious to secure the ice breaker to open up her port on the Arctic coast. It was understood that owners of the American vessel, which is a cargo carrier as well as an ice breaker, were eager to sell on account of the high price. Under the law no ship can be transferred to foreign registry without consent of the board. Cargo carriers of any size are not allowed to be transferred to foreign registry.

The Shipping Board had hoped to relieve the Russian of her pressing need for a new building here for foreign owners to take out American registry, but the bill failed of passage. Of the fifty ships or more plying regularly between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts there is scarcely one left. This means that a commerce of more than 2,000,000 tons annually has been thrown on the railroads.

101 New Middle Quality.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—It was announced at the Naval Academy to-day that 101 of 100 candidates for admission as midshipmen qualified in the mental tests.

DANIELS SEEKING FOR NEW SHIPS

Consults Builders, Secretary of Labor and Samuel Gompers on Means.

NATION'S POWERS BROAD

May Commandeer Yards and Suspend Eight Hour Law in Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Machinery looking to the prompt execution of his program for speeding naval construction was set in motion to-day by Secretary Daniels. He conferred with representatives of the major shipbuilding companies and later with Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

President Wilson called at the Navy Department and talked with Mr. Daniels for some time. The President was told that even with an emergency fund of more than \$100,000,000 now available, backed by authority to require preference for navy orders or other plants, it would be difficult to get ships rushed to completion.

The shipbuilders will present to-morrow to the President a list of the most serious problem is the lack of skilled labor. The President was told that the most serious problem is the lack of skilled labor. The President was told that the most serious problem is the lack of skilled labor.

A conference of steel makers and other concerns which supply material for the navy will be called shortly, to be followed by similar meetings with representatives of smaller shipbuilding companies which are not engaged on Government work. The President, under the law, has power to require such companies to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government by issuing a proclamation declaring an emergency to exist.

Secretary Daniels said the shipbuilders with whom he conferred to-day showed every desire to cooperate with the Government. He pointed out, however, that where it was desired to talk about the building of destroyers in a year, the shipbuilders talked of two years. If the Secretary invokes the power to commandeer plants it will not be done until the Government has exhausted every other means of procuring the ships.

The greatest stress will be laid, it was understood, on the construction of smaller craft such as submarine chasers, submarines and destroyers. At the same time the eight new capital ships—five battle cruisers and three monster destroyers—must be laid down in addition to new coast cruisers.

To obtain submarine chasers the department plans to call upon some boat yards in the United States and others in England. The President, under the law, has power to require such companies to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government by issuing a proclamation declaring an emergency to exist.

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NAVY OPENS BIDS FOR DIRIGIBLES

Offers to Build Non-Rigid Type in 120 Days Range From \$71,500 to \$47,000.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Bids for eight or more non-rigid dirigible airships for coast and harbor patrol work opened to-day by the Navy Department. The five companies with prices for one airship ranging from \$71,500 to \$47,000, and deliveries in 120 days. Five million dollars have been appropriated for the purpose.

The Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Buffalo, offered to build one machine for \$47,000, or four at \$40,500 each. The Goodyear Aircraft Company, Akron, Ohio, offered one at \$48,000, or two at \$41,000 each.

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BREAKING ROUTED BY BRITISH REPLY

Continued from First Page.

Lives of neutrals ought to be protected, but declares that neutrals have had full and complete warning not to penetrate the "hazard zone" of the Central Powers and if any do so are responsible for the consequences.

Justifies the Warfare.

In the prefatory paragraphs of her message to the British Ambassador in London, Austria justifies the declaration of war against Great Britain as a retaliation against Great Britain's violation of the Declaration of London, for her blockade of the sea, and for her attacks on the freedom of the sea. The note says:

"The Central Powers, in the very beginning of the war, had declared that they would observe the Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative. Great Britain, however, has violated some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the Central Powers from supplies from overseas, she has established a blockade of the sea, which is in violation of the Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative. Great Britain, however, has violated some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the Central Powers from supplies from overseas, she has established a blockade of the sea, which is in violation of the Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative. Great Britain, however, has violated some of its important provisions. 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